35. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is mevastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, rivastatin, fluvastatin, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, isomer or active metabolite thereof.

Applicants now request cancellation of claims 1-35 and addition of the following new claims 36-59.

36. (New) A method for treating a mammal having an amyloid precursor protein processing disorder comprising administering to the mammal a controlled release composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

37. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the amyloid precursor protein processing disorder is Alzheimer's disease or Down's Syndrome.

38. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the mammal is human.

39. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

40. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of mevastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, rivastatin, fluvastatin, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, isomers and active metabolite forms thereof.

41. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is lovastatin or lovastatin acid.

42. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein about 10 mg to about 60 mg of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is administered per day.

43. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein about 0.2 mg to about 10 mg of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor per kg of the mammal's body weight is administered per day.

44. (New) The method of claim 36, wherein said therapeutically effective amount provides an average blood plasma concentration of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or an active metabolite thereof at steady state below about 5 micromolar.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said therapeutically effective amount provides an average blood plasma concentration of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or an active metabolite thereof at steady state below about 1 micromolar.

46. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said therapeutically effective amount provides an average blood plasma concentration of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or an active metabolite thereof at steady state below about 0.5 micromolar.

47. (New) A method for treating a mammal having an amyloid precursor protein processing disorder comprising lowering the amount of Aβ peptides in the brain, cerebral spinal fluid, or plasma of the mammal by administering to the mammal a controlled release composition, having a therapeutically effective amount of at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

48. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein lowering the amount of Aβ peptides in the brain comprises affecting amyloid precursor protein processing.

49. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of mevastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, rivastatin, fluvastatin, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, isomers and the active metabolite forms thereof.

50. (New) A method for treating a mammal having an amyloid precursor protein processing disorder comprising increasing the clearance of Aβ peptides in the brain, cerebral spinal fluid, or plasma of the mammal by administering to the mammal a controlled release composition having a therapeutically effective amount of at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

51. (New) The method of claim 47, comprising increasing the clearance of Aβ peptides in the brain of the mammal.

52. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of mevastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, rivastatin, fluvastatin, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, isomers and the active metabolite forms thereof.

53. (New) A method for treating a mammal having an amyloid precursor protein processing disorder comprising preventing or reducing Aβ peptide aggregation or plaque formation in the brain of the mammal by administering to the mammal a controlled release composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of mevastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, rivastatin, fluvastatin, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, isomers and the active metabolite forms thereof.

55. (New) A method for treating a mammal exhibiting the objective symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease by administering to the mammal a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one HMG- CoA reductase inhibitor.